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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1904.
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Circulation During August.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	109,119	17.....	108,280
2.....	107,509	18.....	107,353
3.....	108,030	19.....	107,730
4.....	117,510	20.....	114,910
5.....	107,140	21 (Sunday).....	125,000
6.....	110,790	22.....	110,100
7 (Sunday).....	124,180	23.....	108,090
8.....	107,740	24.....	108,320
9.....	107,650	25.....	108,100
10.....	107,740	26.....	108,200
11.....	108,300	27.....	110,530
12.....	147,420	28 (Sunday).....	122,000
13.....	108,450	29.....	108,840
14 (Sunday).....	121,150	30.....	109,200
15.....	107,900	31.....	109,020
16.....	108,030		

Total for the month.....3,450,130
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....85,230
Net number distributed.....3,364,910
Average daily distribution.....108,545
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 239 per cent.
W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

ONE OF THE MANY.
One of Ananias's latest perversions is its complaint that Folk has never "punished" any violators of election laws. To charge the prosecuting official with the punishment of criminals is something quite new; ordinarily he is supposed to fulfill his duties by prosecuting them.

If Ananias means that Folk has never prosecuted such violators, then it lies intentionally and according to habit. Folk secured seven convictions of violators of election laws at the beginning of his term of service. Oddly enough, he was busy trying these cases at the very time that Ananias alleges he was suing out a writ of prohibition to prevent the opening of ballot boxes.

It is a curious coincidence, too, that at this same time twenty or thirty alleged perpetrators of election crimes were turned loose by a neighboring court in which the prosecuting official was a Republican. What has Ananias to say of this? Ananias's policy in this campaign seems to be to spring as many new lies as possible from day to day and to waste no time on lies that fall by the wayside. When a lie is crushed Ananias leaves it to its fate and springs another in its place. Most of Ananias's lies last just one day—but there is a fresh supply every morning.

GEORGIA DAY.
Georgia, one of the most promising of the prospective States of the South, holds its special celebration at the World's Fair to-day in its beautiful State building, Sutherland. Distinguished officials and citizens of the Commonwealth are in St. Louis to assist the regular representatives in making the event worthy.

Georgia ranks eleventh, in population, among the American States. Its resources are varied and large. Although agriculture is the leading pursuit, there is no branch of manufacturing or of commerce which does not engage the interest of the people. The products are as great and as diversified as the State's wonderful resources.

As in the case of all Southern States, Georgia feels the impetus of this new era of development. It is already one of the chief States in the Union and one of the most prosperous in the South. But its resources, its products and the variety of activities give positive assurance that Georgia's progress in the next few years will be rapid and lasting. As a neighbor, Missouri greets Georgia on Georgia Day with sincere wishes for continued and increasing prosperity.

WHY THEY IGNORED WALBRIDGE.
For delightful ingenuously the Star's explanation of why Senator Fairbanks and Secretary Shaw failed to mention Mr. Walbridge's candidacy deserves a ribbon.
The Star explains that there was no necessity to mention him. Why, Mr. Walbridge was right there on the platform with the distinguished representatives of Mr. Roosevelt and was able to speak for himself!

Yes, but even Mr. Walbridge had very little to say for himself on those two occasions. At Kansas City he mainly devoted himself to boosting the national ticket, a fact which rendered the failure of Senator Fairbanks to compliment the Missouri ticket all the more conspicuous.

It is to be presumed, however, that Mr. Walbridge did say all there was to be said in favor of his candidacy. At Festival Hall, on the occasion of Secretary Shaw's glaring omission to mention him, Mr. Walbridge contented himself with getting up and saying that he was almost persuaded to make a speech—and then he sat down.

The fact, and the Star should know it by this time, is that Mr. Roosevelt is deeply humiliated by the efforts of the unholy alliance against Folk. Mr. Roosevelt respects and likes Folk and professes to be an advocate of the principle which Folk represents, not only in Missouri, but in the nation. He

is quoted as saying that if the Republican politicians in Missouri should by any chance beat Folk, that fact would hurt the Republican party everywhere. Mr. Walbridge was nominated in direct violation of Mr. Roosevelt's expressed desires. Mr. Roosevelt urged that no nomination be made against Folk. Therefore, Walbridge's candidacy will have no willing indorsement, aid or comfort from the President or from his representatives who come here to speak. The national candidate could not afford to be put in the position of indorsing it. The fact that Shaw and Fairbanks did not mention Walbridge is something absolutely unique in politics. Ordinarily it is part of the national speaker's business to encourage and aid the local tickets wherever they speak. Usually the indorsement comes at the beginning of the speech. The pointed omissions of Fairbanks and Shaw must be taken as indicative of the President's and national party's severe displeasure.

A MERE FIGHT ON FOLK.
Analyzed, the Republican campaign is a mere fight against Folk, and a fight against him not because he is the Democratic candidate, but because he is the antagonist, legal and political, of bootleggers and the bootleg system.
The Republican machine, embracing the bootleg system, is fighting the battles of the bootleg system, and the enemy of the bootleg system is Joseph W. Folk.

Glance at the utterances of the Republican candidates and the news stories and editorials of the machine newspapers. The candidates confine themselves to one thing—to assailing Folk. They are not fighting the so-called "Democratic machine"; they are not, as formerly, crying about "eleven million discrepancies"; they have no criticisms to offer against Democratic administration; they raise no State issues—they have no time for anything but the fight on Folk.

They are not making a Walbridge campaign. Mr. Walbridge is little more than a lay figure in this fight, being kept in the background, to serve as Governor should the anti-Folk machine win. It is not a pro-Walbridge but an anti-Folk campaign. Nobody lauds Mr. Walbridge; all the Republican politicians in the fight assail Folk.

It is not a Roosevelt campaign. It is an anti-Folk campaign. Republican orators rarely mention the President, but they heap execrations on the Circuit Attorney, who has broken up the bootleg system.

The attitude of the Republican Ananias press is interesting. Many of these papers formerly boasted Folk for the nomination, hoping to create a split in the Democratic party. After Folk's nomination they cast about for some plausible excuse for bolting him. They gave as the excuse that Cook and Allen had been nominated. Now, however, they have nothing to say about Cook and Allen—they are not fighting these men, but are fighting Folk. Incidentally they thus show the insincerity of their former objections to Cook and Allen.

Folk is the issue—the real issue—with the Republican machine. Candidates, press, leaders and bosses spend all their activities upon this issue. To down Folk is the unanimous, united purpose; it is the object of the consolidated Republican effort.

Folk is the issue, and there cannot be any other issue for a machine which bases its only hope of strength upon an alliance with the bootleg system—the bootleg system dominates the machine which has embraced it and directs the course of battle.

Folk as Governor means the death of the system; consequently, the whole energies of the system are directed to the downfall of Folk. To put Folk out of business and put the principle which he represents out of politics—this is absolutely essential to the existence of a system of corruption in Missouri. "Beat Folk or bust" is the motto of the unholy alliance.

Lies are the biggest part of the alliance's ammunition. Scandal mongers and slander mills are working ceaselessly. Pettifogging politicians and Ananias organs have developed a perfect frenzy of mendacity. Each day new lies bloom like morning-glories and wither and blow away—and that is all there is of the fight on Folk.

The anti-Folk campaign is distinctly not creditable to the Republican "party," and will for many years to come remain a deep blot on the record of Republicanism in this State. It is a reproach to the rank and file and a matter of mortification to the national Republican party. It is discredited by the President, and his representatives who visit Missouri, such as Senator Fairbanks and Secretary Shaw, treat it as a disgrace, utterly ignoring the Walbridge candidacy.

The fight on Folk by the bootleg machine will in all probability swell the normal Democratic majority by some seventy thousand honest Republican votes, and the unholy alliance which took the corrupt system to its beson must die by the poison and go down in political history as a disgrace.

MAKING THEMSELVES POPULAR.

Republican politicians appear to have committed a big faux pas in snubbing Mr. Murphy, Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixteenth District, since their act serves only to draw greater attention to the affidavits in his suit which show up the so-called reform methods of the Roosevelt administration in the matter of the Indian Territory scandals. And the snubbing of Murphy by the politicians, since it gives increased publicity to the revelations of official "whitewashing," tends rather to increase the strained relations between the Walbridge candidacy and the Roosevelt campaign.

To provoke Murphy was, to say the least, tactless on the part of those toward whom the administration already manifests the most chilling aloofness. Had Murphy received the treatment to which his standing as a party nominee entitled him, there would have been but little general notice of the now celebrated affidavits in which is set forth the story of drunkenness and grave misconduct on the part of Territory officials and the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt's agents conducted the investigation of Murphy's charges.

As it is, Mr. Murphy's fight against the Federal machine bids fair to develop national importance as illustrating the machine methods of investigation; supplementing the Washington disclosures of the methods pursued in reference to the postal scandals. And the charge of snubbing of the Murphy case will rest upon the Missouri politicians who very likely thought that in misreading Murphy they were making themselves popular with the administration. It was Mr. Roosevelt himself who was quoted as saying that you couldn't beat any common sense into the heads of the Missouri Republican clique even if you used a club.

LAWYERS AND JURISTS.

Distinguished jurists and lawyers from all parts of the world assemble at the World's Fair to-day as the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists. Nations and technical colleges and first-order universities are represented by their best talent among judges, counselors, barristers and instructors. In person, the court has never appeared to the public to such good advantage.

The International Congress of Arts and Sciences covered all departments of knowledge, and, there-

fore, it ranks as the chief event of the Exposition. But it will be granted that, next to this, the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists stands with the International Press Parliament and the Interparliamentary Peace Conference as a leading essential feature.

From these four congresses real, extensive benefits are expected, and it would not be a matter of surprise if the most practical benefits should come from the three minor, or special, conventions. Editors, lawyers, jurists and members of national parliaments are in touch with public affairs, and their work impresses itself upon the life of the people. It is natural that the discussions should produce immediate effect at large.

A direct relation exists among the three special congresses. The Press Parliament bore upon social and governmental reforms and upon the propagation of healthy sentiment for the extension of fellowship throughout the world and for the betterment of the race in general. The Peace Conference bore upon the parliamentary side of international peace. The Congress of Lawyers and Jurists considers practical suggestions for the unification of some classes of laws and for the institution of provisions equivalent to laws which will facilitate the negotiations and the commerce among nations.

The law congress deals with everyday affairs of concern to the nations and to the individual citizens of different nations. Its work during these three days, at the World's Fair, will bring action which will be of much good to all. It is a congress of the ablest and most experienced members of the judiciary and of the bar of the foremost countries. And, from a practical standpoint, this is considered to be one of the significant events of the Exposition.

Last week lecturers in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences zealously recommended purity in public life. This week the Pure Food Congress goes deeper and recommends purity in the foundations of existence.

Perhaps the Massachusetts police judge who fined the Third Secretary of the British Embassy for violating the speed-restriction law holds the opinion that international law does not cover automobiles.

"If your offer is made in good faith," writes the chairman of the Republican State Committee, suspicion would be warranted if he were addressing any of the factions in his party.

In preparation for Chicago Day at the World's Fair the railroads are putting St. Louis and Chicago closer to each other by cutting an hour from the schedule.

The "moral saloon" seems to be a success. It is reported that there is a decline in whisky quotations.

RECENT COMMENT.

When Is Success a Failure.
Orison Sweet Marden in Success.
When you do not outgrow your vacation; when you are not greater as a man than as a lawyer, a merchant, a physician, or a scientist.

When you are cleaner, finer, larger man on account of your life-work.
When you have lost on your way up to your fortune your self-respect, your courage, your self-control, or any other quality of manhood.

When it has made conscience an accuser, and shut the sunlight out of your life.

When your attainment of your ambition has blighted the aspirations and crushed the hopes of others.

When your highest brain cells have been crowded out of business by greed.

When all sympathy has been crushed out of your nature by your selfish devotion to your vocation.

When you plead that you never had time to cultivate your friendships, politeness, or good manners.

When you have lived a double life and practiced double-dealing.

When it brings you no message of culture, education, travel, or of opportunities to help others.

When it dwarfs, cramps, or interferes with another's rights; when it blinds you to the interests of the man at the other end of the horizon.

When there is a dishonest or a deceitful dollar in your possession; when your fortune spells the ruin of widows and orphans, or the crushing of the opportunities of others.

When the hunger for more money, more land, more houses and bonds has grown to be your dominant passion.

England's Treaty With Tibet.

The Independent.

The substance of the treaty with Tibet concluded by Colonel Younghusband is given in the London Times.

The Tibetans are to open three marts for mutual trading with India; they are to demolish the forts which have blocked the way; to give an indemnity, said to be £2,000,000, in nature of the expedition into Tibet.

The cost to India of the expedition into Tibet is said to be about \$4,000,000. The European papers express the opinion that the British have simply made Tibet a tributary state, and that, while they have opened the door to Tibet from the south they have shut it to the north.

They have secured themselves against any Chinese invasion, or the extension of Russian influence coming from the west or north. In the minds of hundreds of millions of Buddhists British importance is greatly increased, because Great Britain holds the destinies of the country of the Chief Lama. The British will leave Lassa September 25, which is about as late as is safe. Already there are hard frosts nightly, and snow in the passes. From this time Tibet can no longer be called a Himalayan Nation. It will be open to travel.

The Secret Police Rule France.

Vance Thompson in Success.

Skilled in all languages, able to enter any society, the agents of the Brigade des Recherches (the secret police) have their fingers on the pulse of public life and know the men of high place as well as if they had gone through with lighted candles. In a large measure it is through them that France is governed. It is a mistake, though not an unnatural one, to assume that, because France is a Republic, the people have much to say in matters of government. The word of the people is of little weight. The Republic is parliamentary. It is entrenched behind privileges and buttressed by an inviolable Senate which selects the President. In later years it has become largely a government of financiers. It has abrogated the right of trial by jury and denied to the people the right of plebeian suffrage. The French Republic is ruled from the top down. The Prefect of Police is the agent of this oligarchy, as he was in the time of Louis XVI. The secret police is its obedient servant. Presidents come and go; liberal ministries are succeeded by radical ministries, and Socialists follow the Radicals, but always the secret police remain, and always the oligarchy governs. The very man who is chief of state may be ranked among the enemies—at least the adversaries—of this occult ruling power.

Put Butler Out of Politics.

Kansas City Star.

There seems to be no doubt that Ed. Butler has again gained control of the St. Louis City Council. It is probable that his hold this time is not through bootleg, but through moral bribery of political influence.

What must be done is to get Butler and men like him out of the State and municipal politics of Missouri.

That is precisely why Joseph Folk's election is essential to the proper political life of this Commonwealth. Great as the St. Louis prosecutor's services were in prosecuting Butler and other bootleggers for bribery they were outdone by his courageous repudiation of Butler and Butlerism in politics.

The people of all parties will elect by an unprecedented majority the man who set the pace for running public affairs without the degrading influence of Butler and his sort.

WOLFF-THOMAS NUPTIALS WILL TAKE PLACE THIS MORNING; MALCOLMSON-WILKINSON ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED



MISS ADIE BECKER, PHOTOGRAPH BY CONKLING.
MISS CLARA THOMAS, MAID OF HONOR.

At the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Miss Wilhelm Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Thomas, will be married to Julius R. Wolff, the ceremony taking place at 9 o'clock this morning. Miss Mary, the bride, will be assisted by her father, Stephen P. Hueber, who will officiate.

Only relatives will be present at the ceremony. The bride, who will wear white tulle and clusters of orange blossoms and carry a shower bouquet of bride roses and mallowhair fern, will be assisted by two brides. Her sister, Miss Clara Thomas, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Adie Becker the bridesmaid. Both will wear white silk and tulle, trimmed in many Valenciennes lace insertions and bouquets of pink asters and green.

The bridegroom will have Julius Peterson, Jr., for his best man, while Oscar Kerner will be the groomsmen.

After the ceremony a breakfast for the members of the families only will be served at the Thomas residence, No. 1812 South Eighteenth street, which will be decorated with autumn flowers and Southwestern motifs. The breakfast table will be trimmed entirely in white and green, roses and white asters being used.

To-night the bride and bridegroom will depart for the East, where they expect to spend several weeks.

On their return they will go to house-keeping at No. 1322 Missouri avenue, and will be at home to their friends after October 20.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Town and suburban society alike were greatly interested yesterday to receive news of the engagement of Miss Margaret Wilkinson and Charles T. Malcolmson of Iowa, Kas.

Miss Wilkinson, who is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilkinson, is particularly identified with the college set of young people and holds a prominent place in the College Club, she is a Smith graduate of two or three years ago. No date has been announced for the wedding.

Miss Wilkinson has been living in town, where her parents are an apartment, but this summer the fine old Wilkinson home near Woodlawn has been reopened and the family installed therein.

Mr. Malcolmson spent several months in St. Louis a year ago, being connected at that time with the Machinery Department of the Fair. He has returned to his Kansas home, where they will live after the wedding.

TO GIVE UNIQUE DINNER.

Miss Marie Chinn has sent out invitations for a unique dinner, which she will give Friday evening in honor of Will Hughes of Louisville, Ky. Miss Chinn will call for her guests in her automobile, taking them to the home of Mrs. Breckenridge, where the first three courses will be served, thence going to the homes of the Misses Marie Walker, Doyce Eden and Estelle Williams, where other courses will be served. After the dinner the guests will enjoy a drive to the country home of Mr. Dwight Williams, who will be entertaining the Kentucky basketball team with a star dinner. Dancing will complete the evening.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Slim T. Price and Miss Moselle.

Announcement is made of the marriage of

BYRNE-REYNOLDS.

Announcement is made of the marriage of

Price have returned from the Northern resorts and a short trip East.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Wyck of Kansas City are World's Fair guests this week and are staying with friends in Cambridge.

Miss Amy Herrington of Worcester, Mass., is the guest of her aunt in Stewart place and will spend a fortnight seeing the Fair.

The Board of Lady Managers will receive on Friday night in their building in honor of the American Bar Association.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, who have been at the Buckingham for a few days while seeing the Fair, will return to their Eastern home this morning.

Mrs. Martha Skelton is chaperoning a party of young women from Mobile, Ala. This week, while they view the World's Fair, those in their party are the Misses Emma Lee Skelton, Margaret Skelton, Priscilla Hitchcock and Anabel Grant.

James W. Reed and Edgar Blomquist of Kansas City are in town this week for the Fair.

The Brazilian Commission will give the first of a series of Saturday afternoon musicales this week. At 5 o'clock there will be some excellent music in the big salon, with De Souza as an important member of the vocal ensemble.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phipps and Mrs. Robert Peckles of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting the Fair this week.

Miss Margaret Meador of Louisville, Ky., who has been spending several weeks with relatives in Kensington avenue, has returned to her home.

Miss Jim Holloway of Murfreesboro, Tenn., has returned from a St. Louis visit and is now with her friend, Miss Ada Miles of Nashville.

A party of Memphis friends in town this week for the Fair consists of Mr. T. A. Canale, Miss Sabina Canale, James Longmire and the Misses May and Rose Longmire.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crane of Rockford, Ill., who have been visiting there for two weeks, returned yesterday to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sparks of Jennings, La., entertained the teachers of Union Chapel, Monday evening, at dinner. The table was decorated with superb roses. After dinner music and dancing were enjoyed until midnight. Those present were:

Misses: Anna Woodland, Florence Brommel, Mattie Niemeyer, John Ullery, James Hunter, Mary Evans, Lena Leonschick, Elsie Brummett, Margaret, Pierson Brown.

The first anniversary of Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 5 was celebrated last evening with a reception and dance. Interpersed in the dance program were violin solos by Mr. Porter, with piano accompaniment by Miss Dyer; vocal solo by Miss Sabina Smith and vocal duet by Misses Smith and Sanden.

Miss Susie Moss of Palmyra is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. V. M. Ayres, of No. 319 Lucas avenue.

BYRNE-REYNOLDS.

Announcement is made of the marriage of

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

IN THE SUMMER TIME.

BY JOHN DENNIS

O beautiful the day had been
I scarce could deem that it would end
To me it was a constant friend,
A presence rather felt than seen.

I watched the swallow in its flight,
I watched the bounding river's flow,
And caught the sun's delicious glow
Through all the sleepless hours of light.

A gentle tremor of the air
Swept the treetops with murmurous sound;
While stretched upon the heathery ground
I kissed my Mother's purple hair.

And happy memories of the years
Came wafted on the summer breeze—
Like perfumes borne from far-off seas—
Till pain was softened into tears.

It was a bliss to breathe, to move,
All thoughts of sorrow fled away;
Joy was my visitor that day,
And with him, hand in hand, came Love.

From The Republic, Sept. 28, 1903.

The funeral of Thomas Radcliffe took place in the afternoon at the residence of Giles F. Filley, whose son, Charles H. Filley, was the son-in-law of Mr. Radcliffe. The Reverend Mr. Snyder of the Church of the Messiah officiated.

Lotta Wade, 7 years old, came down from Holla, Mo., expecting to be met at the Union Depot by her father, Mr. Wade for some reason was not at the station and the child was taken to the Four Courts and placed in the matron's charge to await the parent's arrival.

While whipping a horse near his home, on First street near Harper street, August Van Hienst, whose horse was kicked in the stomach and seriously injured. He was removed to his home, where he was attended by a physician, who said Van Hienst's condition was precarious.

An alarm of fire was turned in through Signal Station No. 227 by a citizen who discovered that the bakery at No. 914 Cherokee street was on fire. The blaze was extinguished with a few bucketsful of water, and not more than \$50 damage was done. The premises were owned and occupied by Charles Heinrich.

Fire was discovered on the second floor of the three-story brick building at Sixth street and Cass avenue, owned and occupied by Henry Gauss as a packing-box manufactory. The blaze was put out by the employees before any great damage had been done.

While Private Watchman Kelly was patrolling his beat just before daylight he saw smoke coming through the windows of the wholesale tin and stoveware store of C. Henitz, at No. 568 North Main street.

Kelly kicked the door and put out the fire alone, but not before \$25 damage had been done.

Twenty-five years ago to-day in St. Louis.

From The Republic, Sept. 28, 1878.

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